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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - Dean Stanley has formally re fused permission to place the Napoleon memorial in Westminster Abbey = American reaping machines are regarded with favor in Roumania. The British Government has refused to remove the restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle.

DOMESTIC.—The Narragansett investigation at New-London, Coun., yesterday, developed some interesting testimony. Supervising Inspector-General Dumont says New-York excursion boats are properly equipped with life-saving appliances. = A cyclone in Michigan caused damage to the extent of \$20,000, === The glut in silver dollars is causing anxiety in the Treasury Department. - Five coaches were thrown from the track at Knox's Siding, Ohio, on the Wabash Railroad yesterday; one man was killed outright; nine passengers were injured. The State canals are having a prosperous season. The winners at the Saratoga races yesterday, were Clarissima, Fortuna, Anna Augusta, Bradley and Disturbance. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-John I. Davenport gave

more startling testimony before the Wallace Investigating Committee yesterday === Dr. Tanner's condition, after a three weeks' fast, was good. - There was a large fire in Firstave.; loss \$300,000. === The steamship Dessouk with the obelisk was sighted off Fire Island, A new trial was granted to Franz Lammens, the Newark murderer. ==== The license of the pilot of the Adelaide was revoked. Judge Freedman denied a motion for a stay of proceedings in a suit for damages growing out of the Narragansett disastsr. Evidence was heard in the railroad conspiracy suit. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.43 cents. Stocks opened active and higher, and closed feverish and duil at a reaction.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with rain and high winds early in the day, followed later by clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 85°; lowest, 69°; average, 75%.

Mr. Tilden wanted the Presidency of the United States, and the Democracy offer him the chairmanship of a mass-meeting. This is condone it.

ican firms who sent their reaping machines to Bucharest, and delighted the Roumanian farmers by engaging in a competitive trial. The result was, naturally, large orders. If leading firms in some other branches of industry would display the same energy abroad as the implement-makers, like success may be expected.

The captain of the Stonington was again on the stand yesterday in the Narragansett inquiry at New-London, and stated that the pilot rules required one long blast of the whistle when passing an approaching boat to the starboard. Thereupon the Inspector read from the rules to show that it was a short and distinct blast that was required. It is to be hoped that most of the steamboat captains know their business better than Captain Nye.

The Inspectors' report upon the collision between the Grand Republic and the Adelaide is explicit, and otherwise satisfactory. The overwhelming weight of the evidence in favor of the Grand Republic is fully recognized. The responsibility for the accident is squarely placed upon the master of the Adelaide, whose license is revoked for his "gross careless-"ness," and the pilot of the Grand Republic is freed from all blame. If all verdicts in such cases were equally definite and frank there would be fewer occasions for them.

The process of unifying the Democracy of this city proceeds with great rapidity. The Irving Hall Executive Committee has written to the National Committee that "this organiza-"tion has begun the active work of "the campaign with a view to securing " for the National Democratic ticket the full "vote of the Democracy of this City." It is also announced that "this organization" will hold a grand ratification meeting, July 28. and hopes to have in all things the cooperation of the National Committee. all this Tammany is not once mentioned or indicated. All of which should conduce to harmony, Tammany being of a proverbially meek spirit.

Mr. Davenport continued his remarkable testimony yesterday before the Wallace Committee upon the Democratic naturalization frauds of 1868. Not the least valuable part of it was his statement of changes which might wisely be made in the existing law. Some of these recommendations are important, and should receive the attention of Congress. Mr. Davenport shows that many white aliens were naturalized in good faith between the years 1873 and 1875, when no statute for that purpose was in existence, and that unless Congress shall pass a law legalizing these naturalizations, troublesome complications may ensue. The suggestion that some means should be employed to secure an accurate record at Washington of all naturalizations is an excellent one. The National Government is the fitting custoding of such information respecting its own citizenship, and such a system would reduce to a minimum the chances of such awkward accidents as the destruction of the records in the Chicago fire, and would render it easy,

ficult questions on this head which are constantly arising in the diplomatic correspondence.

General Grant is too busy-and too sensible -to engage in the business of talking down the foolish rumors concerning himself which the Democratic papers manufacture in the dull season. But, having occasion to speak upon political matters, he has quietly disposed of perhaps the most absurd story ever concocted even by a Democratic newspaper, viz., that he was so angry at his defeat in the Chicago Convention that he would do nothing to aid the election of General Garfield. The idea was an insult equally to General Grant's intelligence and his honor, and was so remote from possibility that he has treated it, both by silence and now in speech, with the entire indifference of the man who knows that no intelligent person can believe what is said of him. He says that he will give Garfield his "hearty support," and then adds these cordial words: "There is no reason why any Repub-"lican should not vote for Garfield. I know "him to be a man of talent, thoroughly accomplished, and an upright man. I have 'nothing against General Hancock, but Garfield is the man for the office." This ought to show even the Democratic editors that General Grant stands where every one else knew long ago that he stood. It is to be hoped that they are satisfied with the results of their enterprise.

MR. DAVENPORT'S DISCLOSURES.

The inquiry into the transactions of Mr. John I. Davenport reminds us of the inquiry into the authenticity of the cipher dispatches. The Democratic majority in Congress was compelled by political exigencies to enter upon the investigation, but it has done so with hesitation and ill-concealed reluctance. Mr. Davenport's examination has been postponed again and again, while all sorts of witnesses, warranted not to give the Democrats any trouble, have been allowed to express themselves with the greatest freedom. It is more than a year and a half since the present inquiry was undertaken. It is eight months since Mr. Davenport addressed his indignant letter to Senator Wallace claiming the right to be exammed. The delay in calling the one man who knows most about the subject of inquiry is not surprising, for it is well understood that Mr. Davenport has made a thorough study of the case under consideration, and that he is very He has now opened so much of his budget

as the Democratic members of the Committee could not prevent his exhibiting, and the disclosures are certainly sensational. It appears that at the election of 1868 the Democratic majority in the City of New-York was about 69,000, and this was sufficient to overcome a large Republican majority in the rest of the State, with 10,000 votes to spare. It has always been believed that the Demoeratic vote in that year was to a large extent fraudulent, and Mr. Davenport was employed by the Union League Club to conduct certain investigations. He discovered that between 60,000 and 70,000 bogus naturalization papers were issued in the single year 1868, chiefly by Judges Barnard and McCunn. The fraud began in the Court of Common Pleas, under Judge Cardozo, in 1866. but it was stopped there by the honest Democratic clerk of the court, Mr. Jarvis, who peremptorily refused to issue the fraudulent papers. The business was then taken over to McCunn, in the Superior Court (1867), and the next year Barnard, in the Supreme Court, lent a hand. The first thing that arrested suspicion in searching the records was the extraordinary number of the citizens manufactured by these two judges. Previous commitasking for bread and getting a stone indeed. tees of Congress had inquired of all the If Mr. Tilden is a man of spirit he will never judges who issued naturalization papers how long the process took. Judge Brady said five minutes; the others agreed that eight or ten uralize. But it appeared from the court records that Judge Barnard turned out voters at the rate of 500 an hour, and McCunn was not far behind him. In October, 1868, (the month before election) over 37,000 naturalization papers purported to issue from the Supreme and Superior Courts-every one, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, bearing the name of Barnard or McCunn. On the 12th of October the number reached the extraordinary figure 4.620, whereas, according to the testimony of Judge Brady and his colleagues, the utmost that two judges could have accomplished during the time these courts sat on the 12th of October (about five hours each) was the naturalization of 100 or 120 men.

Further search shows that there was no reasonable proportion between the number of naturalizations and the preliminary declarations of intention. The experience of the courts since 1868 proves that about half of those naturalized are on the record as declaring their intention to become citizens, the rest being men who came to this country under age, or who served in the army, and are therefore not obliged to file a declaration. But in 1868 the usual method was to issue all these fraudulent papers as if to persons exempt from declaration on account of their age on arrival. Mr. Davenport obtained the affidavits of one thousand men who acknowledged that they had been naturalized as minors, although they were over age, many of them from forty to sixty years old, when they landed. Even with all these frauds the work did not go on fast enough, and at least 20,000 naturalization papers were accordingly issued in blank, without any application for them, or transaction of any kind in court, or any record appearing on the books. Three thousand of these bogus papers were seized by the police at a liquor store in Prince-st.; they were intended for use in Connecticut, where a contract had been made to furnish them at 50 cents apiece. Mr. Davenport speaks from personal knowledge about the blank certificates. for he has had many of them-some thousands-in his possession. An examination of the court records for the past twenty-five years shows that the number of naturalizations has run from 2,500 to 16,000 a year. being highest of course in years of political excitement. Even in 1867, when the frauds began to be heavy, it was only 15,500. But in 1868 it went up to 70,000 or more. Probably nobody will ever know the exact figures, because no record was made on the books, but it is ascertained that Barnard's court had 39,000 blanks, and used all except 1.800 of them.

In the preparation of these false papers the conspirators committed the most reckless blunders. Certificates purporting to issue from the Supreme Court were dated back to 1866, although that court never naturalized any one. and no blanks were ever printed for it until 1868. Sometimes the imaginary applicant for naturalization was represented as a native of this country or even of this city! Sometimes the application was signed in a good hand by witnesses who are found to be now unable to write. Often the names of prominent citizens

John J. Bradley, William H. Vanderbilt, and United States District Attorney Courtneywere signed with a mark! But a great deal of the work was done by professional witnesses, who made nothing of swearing to a five years' acquaintance with some two thousand applicants. These professional witnesses, of whom there were about 100, were kept in given out vaguely that the stone is to be a room adjoining the court, and in one month they signed for 20,000 applicants. Ten of them appeared for no fewer than 8,245 eminence? The idea of an obelisk is to conpersons. Patrick Goff, John Moran, John Ward and Patrick McCaffery seem to have done the heaviest business. Goff gave his address in thirteen different streets, but always at the same number, 44. The residences of the supposed applicants were placed in vacant lots, stone-yards, or wherever chance or fancy dictated. Occasionally the conspirators went through a whole street, and located a colony of applicants in each house, not stopping when they got to the end of the street, but carrying on the numbers ad libitum. In City Hall Place, for example, which contains only forty houses, they ran the numbers up to 342. The applicants for naturalization, it ap ears, during the height of the fraud, were never admitted to the court-room, and never saw the Judge. The professional witnesses obtained the certificates, either filled out or in blank, and disposed of them at rates varying from 50 cents to \$2. Quantities were delivered in Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Rockland Counties; Goff took 400 to Kings County, and Mr. Davenport knows of 500 that were offered for sale in Saratoga County. The complicity of the Democratic Committee in these transactions was notorious. The principal part of the business was carried on at the party headquarters, the system was organized there, the witnesses were supplied, the judges were managed, and the aliens who were to vote on these bogus papers received their instructions. So vast a scheme could never have been carried out except by an organized central authority. But that there might be no doubt about the real responsibility for the crime, United States Marshal Murray in 1868 sent a number of fictitions names to the Democratic National Committee, and in a few hours obtained certificates of naturalization for all at \$2 apiece.

These things were done while Tweed was in his glory. But we must not forget that the corruption of the suffrage thus introduced was a continuing danger and injustice; the 60,000 aliens supplied with bogus certificates repeated the crime every year they voted. When Mr. Davenport was appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections his first undertaking was to put a stop to this outrage upon the legal voters, and his method of doing so seems to have been the press, through the post office, and whenever possible by personal notification, that the fraudulent certificates would be challenged at the polls. He invited a committee from Tammany Hall to set with him at his office, and to appear there and exchange their false certificates for valid ones, if they were entitled way of becoming citizens. Several thousand persons did give up their bogus papers and made affidavit as to how they obtained them; and the number of voluntary surrenders would no doubt have been much greater if Tammany Hall-not the bad Tammany of Tweed, but the present reformed Tammany of Mr. Kelly-had not sent out circulars, in English and German, warning Democratic voters not to appear before Davenport and to keep away from all Government supervisors!

The course which Tammany adopted then is the course which the Democratic party has adopted ever since the Federal Government undertook to protect itself against wholesale corruptions of the suffrage. There is no the naturalization frauds of 1868. There is no question that from 40,000 to 70,000 aliens were lawlessly thrust into the body of voters at that time, and that they had been voting ever since on the bogus papers of McCunn and Barnard, until Mr. Davenport's successful detective work stopped a good many of them. And because Mr. Davenport did that, and because he purposes to go on and complete his good work, he has been pursued by the entire Democracy of the United States with oaths in their mouths and blood in their eyes. A petition signed by Fernando Wood and seventy others has called for Davesport's impeachment and removal. Congress has spent four years trying to invent some kind of an investigation which would destroy him without letting him get his mouth open. Democratic orators have thundered at him. Resolutions have been hurled at him. He has been made a great political issue. And finally the Democratic party of the Nation resolved in solemn caucus to stop the Government if Davenport were not removed. It was to get rid of Davenport, more than for any other purpose. that they made the fight on the Marshals bill, and refused to pay debts, and blocked the operations of the courts, and brought on the extra session. They have made, they are still making, an astounding exhibition of themselves in this crusade for free fraud: but in matters that affect the purity of the suffrage they never did have any sense of deceney.

THE PARK AND THE OBELISK.

Park was safe from the intrusion of any " work of art" which a benevolent citizen might choose to present to the city. It was the pracmissioners to walk through the Park, and when they fell upon a fine open stretch of lawn confiscate it for a site. The statue, or what not. was then set up in the middle of the condemned territory, the turf was cut away for a gravelled circle about its base, and paths were cut up to it from the four points of the compass. The lawn-space east of the centre of the Mall was treated in this way to receive the statue of rising from the shore of the Lake toward the carriage circle, which is absolutely essential to landscape as seen from any point beyond, was broken up for the statue of Sir Walter Scott. The upper meadows were also an inviting field "in them," and forthwith \$5,000 were expended in digging cellars and laying up foundation walls for some zoological stables. But after a time the Park came under the control of men of taste, who were in sympathy with Morse statue was removed to its proper place near the "Inventor's Gate," Sir Walter Scott's was rooted out of the meadows, and although all the money spent upon these works was wasted, the most attractive features of the Park were protected from wanton disfigurement.

The Park is now fortified against a promisas Mr. Davenport suggests, to meet the dif- as witnesses-August Belmont, John T. Hoff- cuous invasion of statuary, but the wise 10-

apply to Egyptian monolities. And yet it is port and the election laws has been on account safe to assert that if the obelisk, which of the legitimate and proper means taken by has now reached these shores, is improperly him to prevent the perpetuation of these placed at the outset the good taste of the city will ultimately find expression, and these certificates is so small as to be bardly worth it will follow the statues of Morse and Scott, and find its appropriate position. It has been erected "on a knoll in he Park." But why on a knoll? When was an obelisk built on an trast the vertical directly with the horizontal. The Egyptians invented the pyramid as well as the obelisk, both valuable architectural forms, but they never placed an obelisk on the apex of a pyramid. A tall monolith on a hill with no surrounding objects to aid in measuring its magnitude, would have only the effect of a little shaft upon a mound in a cemetery. Below the Fifth-ave. entrance is a space secured at a cost of \$300,000 or \$400,000 after the city had acquired a title to the original territory of the Park. This vestibule was planned to give amplitude and dignity to the approach from the street which stands as the type of what is most attractive as a residence and resort for the wealth and refinement of the city. Suppose the obelisk were set up in this space at a point south of the Plaza. It would stand on level ground, as it should, according to sound artistic theories. The trees planted about the entrance are sufficeintly open to suggest spaciousness when contrasteed with the street, and sufficiently confined to prevent the interest in the column from being dissipated and its artistic emphasis lost. It would help to realize the original design of the Park if this monumental monograph of a primitive literature stood froming the "Scholar's Gate." It would occupy one of the costlest sites in the world, but as a memento of an elder civilization in a remote continent it is worthy of the most expensive setting, and it would dignify its surroundings while its surroundings would show it

at its best. No doubt considerations like these will occur to the Park Commissioners, and they will hesttate before taking any step to mar the artistic unity of the Park by appropriating one of its open spaces for purposes alien to those for which they were designed, or by placing such an interesting historical monument where its suggestions will be lost, its force impaired, and its proportions dwarfed by incongruous or too spacious surroundings.

" FREE BALLOT AND HOME RULE."

The two catch-words of Democracy admir-"Ballot" part of the platform applies to the large cities at the North, where under the Democratic application of the rule thousands of perseas vote who have no right to. The highly judicious. He gave fair warning through Home Rule part applies to the South, where thousands who have the right to vote are not permitted to The thousands of fraudulent voters at the North are Democrats; the thous ands of defrauded voters South are Republicans; so the two things make a lovely see-saw in requested all holders of the papers of 1868 the interest of the Democratic party. Perhaps they mean to excuse one with the other, just as Charles Lamb excused himself for coming to them, or, at any rate, to be put in the to his work late in the morning with the remark: "But you must remember that I go "away very early in the afternoon." Should any one suggest to these patriots that there was gross injustice in their Home Rule doctrine, by which thousands of honest voters were defrauded of their right to the ballot, they would probably answer: "Yes, but our principle of the Free Ballot sets that all right by permitting just as many others to vote who have no "right to." It is a neat little arrangement under which they say at the South: "We'll "take the turkey and you may have the crow;" and at the North, "You may have the crow while we take the turkey." They talk turkey to themselves all the time.

doubt, there is no dispute, about the facts of they enforce it, has come to be pretty well un- voluntary stampede of more than half the berstood. It means the rule in several Southern States of a minority of white Democrats, who either by intimidation and force prevent colored Republicans from voting, or by frauds in tulling the boxes or counting the ballots practically effect the same purpose. It means that the ballot which was given the freedman for his protection shall not be so used; that the white Democrats shall have their own way unopposed; that the blacks shall continue to serve them by increasing the number of their representatives and the extent of their power, and that with the advantage so gained they shall have the opportunity to unite with their former allies at the North and control the Government they failed to destroy. Home Rule means too, something more than the control of their State Governments. That they have already, and they haven't the assurance to claim that there is the remotest danger of their being de prived of it. It is the Home Rule of a mtnority, and a rule with a hand very little less heavy than when they owned the bodies and souls of the black men who are now nominally citizens. But they want more than this. They want, through the instrumentality of this peculiar sort of Home Rule, to get possession of the Government, and undo the work of the past twenty years. That is the real meaning of the strange paradox, to be witnessed through out the South, of men clamoring for Home Rule all the time that they are having their own sweet will, and shooting down or counting out all who oppose them.

And does any one desire to know what they mean by the cry for a Free Ballot? In view of There was a time when no part of Central the fact, which cannot be successfully controverted, that there are not a score of Democratic voters in all the North who, being honestly entitled to vote, were ever deprived of the privitice in those days for the donor and the Com- lege, or are in any danger of it, one might well inquire the meaning of the clamor about a Free Ballot. The testimony of Commissioner Davenport before the Senate Investigating Committee now in session in this city, answers the inquiry and throws a flood of light on the whole subject. It is in evidence, and what is more has been a thousand times admitted by Democrats themselves, nor is it denied by any intelligent Democrat, so far as we know, that in Morse. The beautiful slope of greensward 1868 frauds of the most stupendous character were perpetrated in this city in the issue of naturalization papers to persons not entited to the pi ture as the only sweep of lawn in the them. It was by means of these that the vote of this State was counted for Horatio Seymour in 1868, and John T. Hoffman was declared elected Governor. Commissioner Davenport for desecration, because "there was nothing gives the full particulars of these frauds, by whom they were committed, and their extent, and every honest citizen should read his testimony. It was to defeat these frauds and prevent their perpetuation that the election laws were passed which have so excited the hostility the views of the original designers, and the of Democratic leaders, and it was of Mr. Davenport's zeal and efficiency in carrying out their provisions, as Supervisor of Elections, that statue was transplanted, the \$5,000 foundation he has been so roundly denounced by Democratic orators and newspapers, and been made the subject of the present investigation by a Democratic Congress.

The Free Ballot means removal of all the safeguards against fraudulent voting. Not less than 64,000 fraudulent naturalization certificates were issued in the city in 1868. All the

frauds. The number of innocent holders of mentioning, and all of them have had fair notice and the opportunity afforded them to procure new ones untainted with fraud. There is not the slightest pretext for complaint against the laws or the manner of their enforcement, except that the party in whose interest the frauds were committed desires to take further advantage of them. The cry for a Free Ballot, like that for Home Rule, is simply the clamor of men who seek political control by fraudulent and dishonest means. There is not a State in the South that does not, as the fruit of Republican administration, enjoy Home Rule in its most absolute sense, so far as white Democrats are concerned, nor a State in the whole Union which does not enjoy as the fruit of Republican legislation an absolutely Free Ballot. Their Home Rule means the rule of the bulldozer and ballot-stuffer, and their Free Ballot means Free Fraud.

THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN LOUISIANA. Unhappily, not only "hars need long memories," but peo, le who have to deal with liars. Once more the claim is set up that the election of 1876 in Louisiana was plainly and indisputably carried by the Democrats on an houest vote, which was corruptly and wickedly reversed by the Returning Board. This pretence was so effectually exploded, during the investigations in 1876 and 1877, that there could scarcely be found a Democrat, however bold or unscrupulous, who thought it sensible to pretend that there had not been outrageous fraud in the disputed parishes. There are twenty-eight parishes in which the colored vote largely predominates. In five of these infamous frauds were perpetrated and proved, and by these frauds pretended Democratic majorities were manufactured in these five parishes. In two others, horrible massacres parishes. In two others, horrible missacres had been perpetrated prior to the election of Carolina outweighs three votes in New-York. 1874, so that the Republican vote had been nearly annihilated; and though that vote was much larger in 1876, it was not a majority. But in the twenty-one remaining colored parishes the Republicans had in 1876 a majority in every one, as the Democrats themselves admitted, which proved beyond doubt to all candid men that there was no stampede of colored voters to the Democratic ticket, as the Democrats pretended, in the disputed parishes.

Let the facts be examined once more. The following shows the colored and white popuably supplement each other. The "Free lation of certain parishes in 1870, the vote east at the State election of 1874, and the vote which the Democrats pretended was cast in 1876:

•	Pop da'n 1870		Vote 1874.		Vote 1870	
	Color'a	White.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep	Dem
East Baton Rouge E. Feliciana W. Feliciana Ouschia Moreaouse		4.106 1.583 8.759	1.688	847 501 766	793	2,23 1,7 s 1,94 1,86 1,87
Total	43,849	19,201	8,305	4,324	3,976	8,46

In 1874 the vote was closely proportioned to the two classes of population; though many colored men were afraid to vote, those who did vote at all nearly all voted the Republican ticket. In 1876, either the Democratic returns were infamously fatse and fraudulent, or a full half of the colored Republicans voted the Demoeratic ticket. But in the other 23 colored parishes, with but three exceptions in which there was a small decrease, the Republican vote was larger in every other instance, and even according to the Democratic count in 1876, than it was in 1874, and the aggregate Republican vote in these 23 parishes, according to the Democratic returns, was 42,298 in 1876, against only 35,984 in 1874. By Democratic admission, these parishes gave 20,864 Republican majority in 1876, against 18,195 in 1874; The meaning of the phrase Home Rule, as bulldozed parishes there had been a free and olored Republicans to the Democratic ranks! Nebody believed the impudent falsehood, and nobody who has not entirely forgotten the facts

will believe it now. Abundant and conclusive proof of the frauds perpetrated in these parishes was afterwards | 1880. presented. It was shown that in East Feliciana the registrar was driven away, and no legal election was permitted to be held, the Democrats only voting as often as they pleased: in Quachita the officer in charge of the ballotbox was shot and the box destroyed; and similar methods were employed in the other parishes. It was proved, too, that the Democrats had deliberately fixed upon these five strong Republican parishes, with intent to destroy the legality of the elections there, and force the Republicans, if they threw out returns where elections were not lawful and of the Duke of Argyll, who accompanied her father peaceful, to throw out in these parishes 8,300 Republican votes and 4,000 Republican majority. But the scoundrels who concocted the scheme, shameless as they were, had never the audacity to pretend that their illegal and fraudulent Democratic majorities in these parishes ought to be counted, until they found to their surprise that without them Hayes would gain and Tilden would lose the electoral vote of the State. Then, as a last resort, they set up the most impudent and lying pretence ever made in politics, and began to howl "Fraud" because it was not admitted.

The long contest of the ritualist, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Albans, Holborn, with the Bishop of London, seems to be coming to a conclusion. The Bishop has adopted a very decisive measure, for he has issued a warrant for the sequestration of the living. This warrant authorizes the Registrar of the Diocese of London to receive all income arising from the living, and provides for the due performance of divine worship in St. Albans, Under the authority granted him, it is not in the least probable that the Registrar will employ the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, It would, however, look a little as if that reverend gentleman might still hold out against the court, the law, the Bishop, and the Registrar; for when the officer affixed the decree to the church door, one of the Rev. Mr. Mackenochie's flock immediately pulled it down; and afterward the poor officer " was hustled in the church." But in the long run, in England, it is easy to see that the Bishop will get the best of it, despite Mr. Mackonochie's astonishing persistence.

The Troy Press takes the trouble to specify five Congressional districts in this State which were thrown away by the Democrats," with "four other districts now represented by Republicans which the Democrats can carry if union and harmony prevail in the ranks." Talking of throwing away" districts, it is easy enough to point out scores of them that the Democrats have "thrown away." They are very apt to "throw away" one year what they gained the year before. They do it by simply disclosing their real purpose. They "give themselves away" and throw away their chances. Possibly they might carry some of these districts "if union and harmony prevail." That's easily said. But what have they got to unite and harmonize on except a desire for the offices ? They are unanimous enough in that already, but unfortunately there are not enough offices to go round, and that makes more trouble. The Hancock crowd seems to be driving the con-

version dodge into the ground. The latest person declared to be beguiled from the Republican ranks are that Prince Bismarck's health is very good.

man, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, strictions laid down in the premises do not outery that has been raised against Mr. Daven- the Hon. William Williams, ones a member of State in behalf of the Democratic nominees. But our friends of the venerable and unlucky party seem to be doomed to perpetual disappointment, Mr. Williams has come out with a printed letter. in which he says that he is no such person; that he will give his humble services to the cause of Garfield; and that he "is satisfied that the good of the country demands the continuance of the Rapublican party in power." The boom was a respectably big boom when it was started, but it ems to have been worked a little too furiously. Did they think that all creat on would be converted instantaneously? If so, they were mistak n, for we really have not heard of a convert as yet who is of the least consequence.

General Arthur's statement of the sectional issua

Don Cameron says emphatically: " I am perfectly satisfied that we shall win by a handsome majority. I am past being hopeful. I am confident that we can carry Indiana and New-York. Outside of these two States, there are no others that can be considered doubtful. I have never known of a nomination to grow so fast and strong as has that of Garfield. On all hands he is received with warm commendations. He is popular and strong, and can win easily, and he will do it." As to Pennsylvania he adds that "if 40,000 majority for Garfield makes the State safe, then she is safe." That ought to settle the stories about Senator Cameron's lnkewarmness and the hopes the Democrats have been building upon them

That harmony between Tammany and its Antiwhich was so ostentationally proclaimed at Cincinnati gives signs of ending in a vigorous hair pull-

In organization the Republican party is a month ahead of where it ever was before at this time in a

Chairman Barnum has no end of faith in the efficacy of mule buying. He tells a correspondent that he expects to see the Democrats increase their present majority in Congress by gaining members in New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey. New-York he regards as certain for Hancock, and Penn-sylvania debatable. Mr. Barnum will see several visions before the campaign is over not quite so rose-colored as those he now pictures.

One of the questions to be settled in this cam-

Four years ago Wiscousin was considered a doubtful State. Toward it Mr. Tilden looked with lenging eyes, hoping it would aid him to make up that majority in the electoral college for which he had such an "uncommon anxiety." The change n the situation there since the last Presidential electhe situation there since the last Presidential elec-tion is most marked. The Hon. Thisdiens C. Pound, member of Congress from the VIIIth District, and also a member of the Republican Congressional Committee, says that the party is thoroughly united, and will roll up an old-time majority-20,000 at least. The Germans are highly pleased with the ticket, and the Greenbackers are breaking up. Wisconsin will be left out in the cold this year by the dispenser of Democratic moral forces.

The Republican party has renewed its youth, and presents a more solid and united front than it has since 1860.

The Independent (or Butler) State Central Committee of Massachusetts has decided to stand by its chief. A meeting was held in Boston Saturday, and though no one could authoritatively say that the General was a candidate, it was thought best to assure him of their continued support in case he concluded to run for Governor again. It is doubtful if he puts himself in the field this year. There is no probability of his making anywhere near so good a run as he did in either of the two past years. He is a "dead duck " so far as the Republican party is concerned, and the possibility of his bringing any strength to the Democrats is too chimerical to be considered.

The Bounding Banning is coming to the front again, and hopes successfully to centest the 1st Congressional District of Ohio. He should remember that Eph. Holland, his chief supporter in the past, is no longer in accord with the Democratic party.

The Illinois Republicans propose to leave nothing to chance or the ingenuity of the Democrats. They have begun the canvass with energy, and the work of organization is well under way. The boast of the Democrats that they would carry the State is met with derision. And yet they have quite as much hope of getting Himois as they have of many other States they claim. The Republicans are much stronger now than they were four years ago, when the State gave 20,000 majority for Hayes. and yet we were asked to believe that in five | The Democrats and Grecabackers were then united on a State ticket, but were beaten by about 8,000 votes. Now each has a full State ticket in the field. Governor Cullom, who has been renominated by the Republicans, has unde a popular excentive, by the Republicans, has unde a popular executive, as is proved by the fact that he is the first man whom the Republican party ever honored by two successive nonmations to the office. After having stood steadinstiy by the Republican party for twenty years, there is little tear of the Prairie State's wheeling into the Democratic column in 1880.

PERSONAL

Minister Zamacona will return no more to Washington, as he is hereafter to represent his country in

General Burnside has an excellent farm at Bristol, near Newport, and is said to talk learnedly on root crops, corn, and Jersey cattle.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is yachting about the New-England and Canadian shores, and will shortly go to the White Mountains. He is much better in health. Lady Elizabeth Campbell, the second daughter

on his visit to this country, has just been married to a Commoner, Mr. Clough Taylor. M. Paul de Cassagnae has just received a bequest

of 50,000 francs from an old lady. Nobody was more astonished at the news than M. de Cassagnac himself, who did not even know the lady's name. Vice-President Wheeler is looking in better

health than during the Spring, and is still busy over his own affairs in Malone. He will take his Summer vacation in the White Mountains and along Lake Champlain next month, preparatory to the Autumn campaign work. Mrs. Wodehouse, who was imarried lately to the

Marquis of Anglesey, wore a bridal dress of pearlcolored satin, almost covered with white lace, and a Leghorn bonnet, shaded by ostrich plumes. She was given away by the father of her husband's first wife-a lady who died many years ago. It is said that the Marquis and Marchioness intend to live in Paris. Frederick von Bodenstedt, the German poet, who

has been spending some months in this country, returned recently from a journey to the West and the Pacific Coast, and will sail for Europe on Thursday on the Hamburg steamer. During his tour in the interior he was the recipient of a great deal of cordial hospitality, public and private, from the German-American people, with whom his "Songs and Sayings of Mirza Schafty" are household words, and Sayings of Mirza Schatty" are household words, and in many places the American element joined in demonstrations in his honor. He has written several new poems on themes suggested by his travels. Among them is a sparkling ode on the Falls of Minnehaha, and a descriptive poem on the Yosemite Valley.

Mr. Tilden is described by his private secretaryso says The Cleveland Leader-as one of the most companionable men he knows. Mr. Tilden " rises," says this young gentleman, " at 7 in the morning. eats his breakfast, and go is to work. He generally retires at half past 10 or 11. When he goes to his room, he takes an armful of books and papers with him, and reads lying in bed until he gets sleepy. The great part of his reading, and he reads a great The great part of his reading, and he reads a great deal, is done after the mass of humanity are asleep.

He has an elegant library, and an especially fine selection of political and historical works. His collection of books on political economy is complete. It contains everything, I suppose, that has been written on the subject. The Governor is deeply interested in all such topics, and much of his reading is devoted to them." Mr. Tilden is also reported by his secretary as receiving large numbers of proposals of marriage from ladies in all parts of the country.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Attorney-General Devens departed from this city to-day for New-York and Boston, intending to be absent about three weeks.

YANKTON, Dak., July 19.-General Sherman arrived here last night at a late hour on the steamer General Sherman from Standing Rock, and de-parted on this morning's train for the East.

LONDON. July 19 .- A Berlin dispatch to The Times